

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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98. Printed and sold by the publisher	20,700
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Less returns and unsold copies 21,157

Net total sales 2,048,843

Net daily average 31,425

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 31st day of July, 1898.

(Seal) S. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for
the summer can have the
Bee sent to them regularly
by notifying The Bee busi-
ness office in person or by
mail. The address will be
changed as often as desired.Are we in the clutches of the school
book trust?Every day is a flag raising day in
Porto Rico now.The exposition has a pass inspector,
but it remains to be seen whether he
will inspect.Everybody knows that a farmers' year
is a good year for everybody. The popu-
lars alone dispute it.According to Stult the only honest
man in the city council is "Stult." All
the others are liars, spelled with an
"L."If Spain will put away diplomacy and
talk business right from the start it will
raise itself in the estimation of all peo-
ple.There will not be any dual govern-
ment in Alabama. It was a sham bat-
tle between the democrats and the popu-
lists."Cohn" Harvey rejoices because, as he
says, "what is back again to the silver
price." And he is still engaged in ur-
ging the voters to decide upon keeping it
down there.The pie-bitters are in evidence at the
popocratic feast now in progress at Lin-
coln. Whether they will come out with
the pie between their jaws will pre-
sently be seen.This is no time for changing geo-
graphy text books. Wait until Sampson,
Dewey, Schley, Shafter, Miles, Brooke
and Copping have readjusted the
boundaries of Uncle Sam's dominion.The exposition is growing more at-
tractive from day to day. The advent of
the Indians dressed in their aboriginal
togger is within itself a rare sight that
people will travel hundreds of miles to
see.The moment peace is declared the
term of enlistment of every volunteer
for the war with Spain comes to an end,
but it will be many months thereafter
before some of the boys are mustered
out of the service.While American exports of agricul-
tural products to every part of the world
increased during the last fiscal year ex-
ports of manufactured goods also in-
creased proportionately. Was it the
famine in India that caused both?Now just as the new bankruptcy ma-
chinery has been got in nice running or-
der it is discovered that the bankruptcy
period came to an end a few years ago
and there is no wild clamoring to be
first served by the bankruptcy referees.The bridge motor company's action
in providing a direct line between Coun-
cil Bluffs and the exposition grounds
will enable Bluffites to see the show
evenings and get home at a reasonable
hour. This net result is no less advan-
tages to the exposition than it is to the
people of Council Bluffs.Chattanooga has enjoyed greater pros-
perity since the outbreak of the war with
Spain than any other town in
America. With 60,000 soldiers encamped
at Chickamauga the Chattanooga mer-
chants have done a tremendous business
and, like Artemus Ward, they are most
enthusiastic, not only for this war, but
the next war.A cosmopolitan visited Omaha the
other day and was kind enough to say
that the city impressed him as enjoying
a high degree of prosperity. The broad,
clean streets and the invigorating at-
mosphere which abounds were referred
to favorably. The speaker added, how-
ever, that the rank growth of weeds in
vacant lots on the outskirts does not
comport with the dignity of the city.

OFFICIAL TERMS OF PEACE.

The official statement of the terms of
peace offered to Spain by the United
States is confirmatory of what has al-
ready been made public. This govern-
ment demands that Spain shall re-
linquish all territory in the West In-
dies over which that nation has exer-
cised sovereignty, immediately with-
drawing its armies from Cuba and
Porto Rico, the latter island to be
ceded to the United States, together
with the smaller islands belonging to
Spain. In short, the demand is that
Spanish sovereignty shall disappear
wholly and unconditionally from the
western hemisphere. This is in accord
with American public sentiment and it
will be approved by the impartial
judgment of the world. Spanish gov-
ernment and political methods are en-
tirely out of place in a part of the
world where republican institutions
predominate and the United States hav-
ing gone to war to release Cuba from
Spanish sovereignty is fully justified in
expelling Spain from all territory in
this hemisphere. Not to do so would be
to leave seeds of future trouble.With regard to the Philippines it is
made apparent that President McKin-
ley is not in favor of their permanent
occupation by the United States. Their
disposition will be determined by a
commission and meanwhile this coun-
try will occupy the city, bay and harbor
of Manila. This is a perfectly fair and
reasonable proposal. It is to be ex-
pected, however, that the position of
the president in this respect will be
exceedingly displeasing to those who
urge that the United States should re-
tain possession of these islands. The
commercial interests which have been
endeavoring to influence public senti-
ment in favor of acquiring the Philip-
pines, declaring this to be essential to
the expansion of our commerce and to
the safeguarding of our trade interests
in the far east, will undoubtedly con-
demn the attitude of the president. It
will be said that to shrink from the task
of governing a possession like the Phil-
ippines is a confession of national weak-
ness and a pusillanimous abandon-
ment of a great opportunity. But we
believe a large majority of the Ameri-
can people will unqualifiedly endorse
the president's position. There has been
a change in public opinion on this ques-
tion. Many who felt immediately after
Dewey's victory at Manila that the
United States should take and retain the
Philippines have been persuaded by later
events that it would be a grave
mistake to do so. The knowledge that
has been obtained in regard to the popu-
lation of those islands shows that to
undertake to establish and maintain a
government there would be a most dif-
ficult and costly task. The United States
will probably have there a naval and
coaling station, but it wants no other
Philippine territory.Spain should have unhesitatingly ac-
cepted these terms of peace. She cannot
hope to get anything better. Her West
India islands are inevitably lost. To
continue the war would be to sacrifice
more territory, suffer further humilia-
tion and when at last compelled to sue
for peace to be required to pay a money
indemnity, which is not asked in the
terms of peace now offered. It is safe to
say that the president will not recede
from any of the conditions he has pro-
posed.

SPEAKER REED RENOMINATED.

The popularity of Hon. Thomas B.
Reed in his congressional district has
not been diminished, as some predicted,
because of his opposition to Hawaiian
annexation and his adherence to the
traditional policy of the nation in regard
to foreign territory. Mr. Reed was yester-
day renominated by acclamation and it
is needless to say that he will be re-
elected, probably by an increased ma-
jority. The state of Maine is proud of
her most distinguished living statesman
and his immediate constituents honor
himself in honoring him. The entire
country respects the ability and charac-
ter of Thomas B. Reed.In his speech to the congressional con-
vention Mr. Reed, referring to the prob-
lems that will come up for solution
after the war, expressed the hope that
they may be "worked out consistently
with our time-honored and dearly-
bought institutions and with the tradi-
tions of our wise forefathers." At a time
when men in public life and influential
newspapers are urging a policy distinct-
ly repugnant to the traditions of our
wise forefathers, this utterance of a
great political leader is timely and val-
uable. It is reassuring to know that
so able a statesman as Mr. Reed is
among those who still have respect for
the teachings of the founders of the re-
public, who believe that our security
and welfare will still be subserved by
adhering to the safe course we have thus
far pursued.

LEAGUE OF CITY OFFICIALS.

The fact that seventy-one cities are
represented at the Detroit meeting of
the League of American Municipalities
shows that this new force in American
civil life is growing. Whether the
vitality shown at the outset continues or
not depends entirely on the results
achieved. The results sought are of the
utmost importance to the American
cities, to the American people, to Ameri-
can free institutions.Municipal reform is a name that covers
a variegated collection of fads, as well
as the whole progressive movement
made necessary by the growth of
American cities. City officials are more
familiar with the new problems of city
government and new municipal duties
than others and it is therefore ap-
propriate that they should get together
to discuss these matters and to formulate
plans for improving city government.
They can discuss intelligently the
franchise, garbage, tenement house,
water, paving, street railroads, parks,
bath, health and other questions, and
their suggestions in regard to public
control of public utilities of every kind
ought to have weight. And yet, after
all, city officials are not always the most
trustworthy and disinterested parties to
inaugurate municipal reform. Under
existing conditions municipal reformmust originate with the body of tax-
payers and voters before there can be
any real reform. The usefulness of this
new League of American Municipalities
must be largely in giving form and
direction to legitimate reform move-
ments and in arousing greater interest
in their importance to the people.In the control and direction of
municipal energy in American cities
there is opportunity for the exercise of
true statesmanship almost as great as
in the more conspicuous field of na-
tional affairs. If the league which is
in session in Detroit accomplishes no
more than to impress this fact upon the
American people it will have justified its
existence.

WANTS MORE TROOPS.

General Merritt notified the War de-
partment immediately on his arrival at
Manila that he would need all the troops
that had been assigned to him, about
20,000. He has now informed the de-
partment that the American forces in
the Philippines should be increased to
50,000. Merritt is an able soldier and
when he says that so large an army as
this will be required to enable him to
control affairs it is significant of a situ-
ation that threatens to be very trou-
blesome. This menace is due to the atti-
tude of the insurgents, whose leader,
according to the latest advices, has as-
sumed a position of virtual hostility to
the United States. He is manifesting a
disposition not only to afford no co-opera-
tion, but to put obstacles in the way,
while evidently inciting among his fol-
lowers a feeling of jealousy toward the
Americans. He continues respectful to
Admiral Dewey, but he has kept aloof
from General Merritt, indicating an in-
tention not to recognize the authority
of that officer in his capacity as gov-
ernor general.The promise of early peace negotia-
tions, if it should be realized, will stop
military operations in the Philippines so
far as the Spaniards are concerned, but
General Merritt may find plenty of work
to do in repressing the insurgents. They
want Manila and when they shall have
learned that it is the purpose of the
United States to occupy that place they
will be very likely to show their dissat-
isfaction in a very determined way.
Moreover they will probably refuse to be
bound by any decision of a commission
in regard to the disposition of the Phil-
ippines. They have fought to establish
an independent government there and
they will not quietly relinquish this
ambition. Thus there is danger that when
peace has been concluded between Spain
and the United States this country will
still have no little trouble in holding
possession of Philippine territory, how-
ever limited in extent.REDUCED FARES IMPERATIVELY DE-
MANDED.In order to make the exposition a suc-
cess in every respect it must be made
possible for people with limited means
as well as people with abundant means
to come to Omaha at a moderate ex-
pense. No matter how anxious people
living at a distance of more than 200
miles from Omaha may be to view the
beauties of our magnificent exposition,
no considerable number living east of
the Mississippi or west of the Rockies
will venture to gratify their desire un-
less they can do so at very much lower
fares than have prevailed up to this
time. This fact must be as apparent to
railway managers as it is to all other
people. The 1-cent-a-mile or one fare
for the round trip rate on red-letter
days within a 200-mile limit does not
meet the want of a low rate for
the class of people whom the
projectors of the exposition have pri-
marily desired to attract. In other
words, the main object of the expo-
sition—to advertise the marvelous re-
sources of the country west of the Mis-
sissippi to the capitalists looking for
profitable investments and people who
desire to find new homes—would be
frustrated if the attractions to bring
these visitors from New England, New
York and the middle states are not sup-
plemented by low railroad fares.While it is not our purpose to arraign
the railroads for what they have om-
itted to do or refused to do toward
stimulating travel to Omaha since the
opening of the exposition, we deem it
our duty to impress upon their passen-
ger departments the universal demand
for concessions that will enable tourists,
investors and home seekers to patronize
the exposition and incidentally fami-
lialize themselves with the region whose
varied products are on exhibition. Un-
less these concessions are made promptly
the blame for any failure to reap the
benefits of this laborious enterprise will
not only be lost to the people of this
city and the states represented here,
but to the railroads which are interested
with them in their future prosperity and
development.The government exhibit of the expo-
sition, which is already superior to any
yet made by the United States, is to be
enriched by relics of the Spanish war,
including the first Spanish flag captured
in Cuba and a collection of firearms
and other weapons of war on land and
sea, captured from the Spaniards at
San Juan. For this most interesting col-
lection the exposition will be under
lasting obligations to Assistant Sec-
retary of War McKeljohn, to whom the
Transmississippi Exposition is already
indebted for many favors extended, not
only by the War department, but by
other branches of the United States
government.For many years Uncle Sam has taken
upon himself the task of feeding the
reservation Indian. Just what that task
amounts to can be readily seen by a
visit to the encampment at the north
end of the exposition grounds. The
amazing capacity of a buck Indian can
only be measured by close inspection.
Alone the sight is well worth the price
of admission.There is a prospect of a little rebellion
that the United States will have to put
down at home, and that is in the Indian
territory, where Judge Wat Starr, a
half-breed Cherokee, has made the an-
nouncement that he intends holding theregular term of court under the Chero-
kee laws despite the law passed by con-
gress abolishing his court. He will defy
the United States and insist upon main-
taining the old order in the territory
under which crime has ruled for so
many years. If he persists in his de-
fiance there will be nothing to do but
send an armed expedition into the Chero-
kee country to restore the authority of
the United States over the territory.The state officers of Colorado are con-
sidering a proposition from a party of
colonists who desire to purchase 6,000
acres of land in the Maybell valley and
are willing to pay \$3.50 an acre, and it
is probable the offer will be accepted.
The fact that these colonists are willing
to pay such a price for land that is
worthless unless irrigated and which
cannot be reclaimed without great ex-
pense for machinery and ditches, shows
the value of irrigation as an aid to ag-
riculture. Similar conditions exist in
many parts of the west and many simi-
lar colonies ought to be formed and be
given the chance to create wealth where
there is nothing now but waste.The attitude of the United States com-
missioner of immigration toward Hawa-
ian immigrants is somewhat of a
paradox. Hawaii has been adopted as
a whole by the United States and its in-
dividuals as a nation will soon be lost,
yet persons coming to the United States
from the islands are to be treated as
aliens and will be subject to the laws
governing immigration from foreign
countries. This is apparently inconsis-
tent with the spirit of the annexation
bill and presents the first of the many
perplexing problems that are sure to
grow out of the annexation of countries
with semi-civilized populations.The railway managers know that
comparatively few visitors to the expo-
sition could be expected during the sul-
try July days. They argued that radical
rate reductions during July would not
induce people to travel, but would de-
moralize all traffic agreements to no
purpose. They are fair enough to con-
cede, however, that with low rates dur-
ing August and still lower rates during
September and October an enormous
traffic must ensue. The question is,
What is the railroad man's definition of
low rates? The community waits with
bated breath the announcement of a
flat rate over a wide zone.General Miles is pretty good at pro-
clamations, but he would do well to
employ the alcalde of Yucatan to accom-
pany him across Porto Rico as a sort of
special rear platform orator and haran-
guer of the common people. His refer-
ences to the "miraculous intervention of
the God of the Just" in giving the Porto
Ricans "back to the bosom of our
mother America" are as fine as any-
thing yet got off during the war. Give
the alcalde a gold whistle and send him
along.When Paul Vandervoort herded con-
vention delegates in the interest of the
railroads he chalked their hats before
the conductor of the convention train
passed through the car. It was an easy
way of influencing votes, but it reacted
upon the railroad. The fusionist dele-
gates do not accept free transportation
that way, and they will never tell you
whether the tickets the conductor lifted
were handed them by the party man-
ager or the chairman of the delegation.Part of the Business.
Philadelphia Times.They say it cost \$4,000,000 to bombard
the forts at Santiago. With every shot fired
the "dust" could be seen flying.A Passing Show.
Salt Lake Herald.For some time more people have gone
through the gates than they pay gate at
the Omaha exposition, which indicates that
the exposition is a passing show.Raw Material Remains.
Brooklyn Eagle.The company in Alaska has been organized
to make good out of sea water is no more.
Yet the sea is still there. It is hoped, how-
ever, that the syndicate will be able to re-
organize for the manufacture of silk purses
out of sows' ears.Don't Forget Sugar.
Philadelphia Record.The remark of a religious journal that it
was the spirit of missionary zeal that won
us Hawaii doubtless reflects a widespread
sentiment. Still, the sweet influence of
the Sugar trust should not be altogether
left out of the reckoning.Gold, as Usual, Held to Get.
Philadelphia Record.The arrival of the gold haulers from the
Klondike has undoubtedly reawakened a
fresh attack of last fall's gold fever. But
it would be well for all would-be prospec-
tors in the Yukon region to reflect upon the
remark made by Joaquin Miller, who has
returned from the Klondike. "The gold," he
said, "is certainly the richest ever found on
the face of the earth, but the gold is tenfold
harder to get than in any camp I have ever known."Nebraska in the Republican Column.
Chicago Inter Ocean.Judging from the falling off of the free sil-
ver vote in 1897, as compared with 1896, Ne-
braska is likely to swing back into the re-
publican line this fall. That state is natu-
rally republican by a very large majority,
but between poor crops and poor prices for
what little they did raise the farmers of that
state became desperate. They took to
populism with the eagerness of a drowning
man catching at straws. But this has been
a year of great agricultural prosperity, and
of the \$100,000,000 of farm mortgages paid
off during the last twelve months Nebraska
is liquidated in its fair share. It may be counted
upon with reasonable certainty to now re-
sume its proper place in the republican
column.Flattery of Doubtful Sincerity.
Philadelphia Times.Evidently if we are to wind up this war
in a way to suit the outside world, we need
not be at all modest in our claims. Most
people here are doubtful about undertaking
any more obligations than necessary in the
Philippines, but it seems to be the present
opinion of Europe—outside of Germany, per-
haps—that we should by all means assume
possession. The English are quite convinced
of this and even the French are beginning
to suggest that it really is our duty. This
is flattering, at least. If somebody must
pull the chestnuts out of the fire, it is an
honor to be thought the fittest. Yet the mat-
ter of distance is also to be considered, and
after all the question will have to be deter-
mined with some reference to our own in-
terests as well as those of the lookers on.

MEN OF THE HOUR.

Personality and Career of the Hero of
El Caney.Fragments of the biography of General
Lawton, who won a major general's com-
mission at Santiago, have been published
from time to time. They told of his long
years of service, of how he worked up to
the present rank, of his size, strength, ac-
tivity and fearlessness. Little has been
told, however, of his campaigns in the In-
dian country. A friend and associate writes
of him in the Philadelphia Times: "Lawton
reminds me always of Scott's Norman baron,
Front de Boeuf. He has better morals, of
course, as well as a very pretty taste in
red wines and red birds, but he is as big as
the giant slain by Richard of the Lion
Heart, is as direct in his methods and, in
personal or general combat, every bit as
savage. There is plenty of the primal man
in him. What he thinks he says. He has a
strong sense of justice, but his temper is
volatile and he is not gentle. He requires of
subordinates the utmost obedience, and sets
it. He asks no one to do work that he is
not competent and willing to do himself.
Naturally a leader, he goes first, and the
more difficult or desperate the undertaking
the faster he goes. Upon the gray granite
slab which covers the bones of a Confederate
officer who sleeps on the magnolia-petalled
uplands of Louisiana is an inscription: 'He
never told his men to go on.' That will do
for Lawton when he dies."He is six feet three inches high. He
weighs 210 pounds, and nearly every ounce
of it is bone and brawn and tendon and
muscle. He is 55 years old and as springy
as a youth. His capacity to go without food,
drink or sleep is seemingly unlimited.
"Macmahon" the Zulus called Quaternian-
"the one who has his eyes open." Macmahon
said of him: "I have seen him open for a week
at a stretch when necessary and then walk,
stand, eat, drink or fight a dozen men to
a stalk. He has lived a life of peril and
hardship. His only rule of hygiene is a tub
in the morning. He has taken no sort of
care of himself. Yet so splendidly was he
endowed by nature that he is now as vigor-
ous and as full of life as he was at the
widening of his forces. Apparently he is
as powerful and enduring as when I saw
him first. That was more than ten years
ago. He had completed one of the most re-
markable feats of strength and perseverance
chronicled in the long annals of the Anglo-
Saxon race, but he was as fresh as a rose
in the morning."He stood on the government reservation
at San Antonio surrounded by the tawny
savages of Chiricahua Apaches, whom he
had hunted off of kindly visage, stood young